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TELEGRAMS

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1917

大英圖書出版社

10 CENTS

LL. GEORGE SWEARS VENGEANCE BY AIR RAIDS ON GERMANY

Roused to Anger on Seeing
Bodies of Mother And
Four Boys

POPULAR DEMAND

"We shall Bomb Them With
Compound Interest," De-
clares Premier

KRUPPS IS SCARED

Special Precautions Order-
ed in View of Threat-
ened Reprisals

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 2.—The moonlight raids have intensified the demand for reprisals. A coroner's jury brought in a verdict to this effect, yesterday, while, when Mr. Lloyd George was visiting the bombed district, yesterday morning, he was greeted with a cry of "Reprisals on German towns!"

The Premier was understood to reply: "We shall do that." According to the Daily Mail, the Premier said: "We shall bomb Germany with compound interest." It was on reaching a street where the bodies of four youths and the mother of five children had been dragged out from their humble dwellings that Mr. Lloyd George's anger thus blazed forth.

Dr. Christopher Addison, M. P. for Shoreditch and General Sir Francis Lloyd, G.O.C. London District, addressed a meeting in a district which had been severely bombed. The former said: "Our output of aeroplanes has increased giganticly. We have mastered submarine and before long we shall achieve an equal supremacy in the air, whether here or in the enemy's country."

General Sir Francis Lloyd dwelt on the success of the barrages. He said that, if the meeting passed a resolution demanding reprisals, he would forward it to the proper quarter. A resolution to that effect was passed accordingly.

New Air Ministry

The Daily Chronicle states that the War Cabinet has practically decided on the creation of an Air Ministry, with separate war service.

The Guards at Marlborough House and St. James Palace were wearing steel helmets yesterday. The special constables are agitating for helmets. The Admiralty reports: "Naval aircraft, on Monday night, bombed the lock-gates at Zeebrugge and dropped a quantity of explosives, yesterday afternoon, on the sheds and machines of St. Denis Western aerodrome. We shot down two enemy aircraft. All ours have returned."

Raids on Stuttgart

Amsterdam, October 2.—The Frankfurter Zeitung states that two air-raids were made on Stuttgart on Sunday night. Two persons were killed and five injured.

An Essen newspaper published a military order that all lights must be darkened in the district of Dusseldorf and a large part of Westphalia and also in other places in Western Germany, against possible air-attacks.

During an air-raid on St. Denis Western, a bomb made a big hole in the railway-line and a troop-train was bombed and derailed, a number of men being killed or injured.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikuzen M. Oct. 5
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Oct. 8
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Oct. 11
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza Oct. 12
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hsaki M. Oct. 13

For U.S. and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea M. Oct. 8
Per P.M. s.s. Colombia... Oct. 13
Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia M. Oct. 18
For N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano M. Oct. 12
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Szuoka M. Oct. 14
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano M. Oct. 28

Chihli is Not in Danger From Yellow River Floods As Water Now Subsiding

Estimate 100 days to Clear Tientsin and \$6,000,000
In Conservancy Work; Scarlet Fever Breaks Out

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)

Peking, October 4.—Japanese Con-
sular reports from Tsinanfu state that
the southern bank of the Yellow River
broke on the 27th of last month, near
Fanchwang and Taitien, the waters
flowing towards Hotchien. The
local authorities have been doing their
utmost to repair the breaches, but
have not been successful up to the
present.

The northern bank of the Yellow
River being a high dyke, while the
Grand Canal has silted to the level of
the surrounding country, there is no
fear of the output of the Yellow
River flowing into Chihli. The reports
in the newspapers that the Yellow
River has broken its northern bank
may be a misrepresentation of the
above fact.

Although the Yellow River is higher
than in ordinary years by fifteen feet,
its waters have been going down three
to four inches during the past few
days and, therefore, unless there is
another heavy downpour of rain, there
is no fear of further floods.

The floods at Tehchow are the re-
sult of the Me-ho running into the
Grand Canal and have nothing to do with
the overflow from the Yellow River.

\$6,000,000 for Conservancy

The total cost for the conservancy
of the waterways in Tientsin will be

Woman's Club Alter Time For Meetings

Departmental Gatherings In Afternoon Owing To Red Cross Work

Owing to the desire of the Red Cross
workers to keep the mornings free for
their war relief duties several pre-
liminary meetings of Departments of
the American Woman's Club have
been changed from forenoons to
afternoons.

The Musical Department of the Club
will meet at 5 o'clock this afternoon in
Mrs. Webb's rooms at the Astor
House, instead of next Wednesday.

The Library Department will meet
at 4:30 p.m. next Tuesday at the
Palace Hotel, and the Philanthropic
Department at 4:30 p.m. Friday, Oct.
12, at the home of Mrs. Woodbridge,
176 North Szechuan Road Extension.

Many additions to the various de-
partments were made at the Club's
first meeting of the season, held last
Tuesday.

GREAT HAVOC CAUSED BY FLOODS IN JAPAN

20,000 Houses Inundated In
Osaka And Kyoto; Thou-
sands Are Homeless

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)

Osaka, October 4.—Communication
and traffic are being slowly re-opened.
The havoc done to property is in-
estimable. In the vicinity of Osaka
and Kyoto alone, over 20,000 houses
have been inundated and tens of
thousands of people deprived of
shelter.

A six-year-old girl who has spent
two nights on a house-top has just
been rescued. Food is being distri-
buted by soldiers among the suffer-
ers.

The Osaka newspapers are being
published half the usual size, owing
to a shortage of white paper.

SUN YAT-SEN IS SAFE FROM JAIL AT CANTON

Officials Ignore Peking Mandate
For Arrest; Also Permit
Recruiting

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)

Canton, October 2.—The officials
are not giving effect to the mandate
ordering the arrest of Sun Yat-sen,
nor are they preventing the enlist-
ment of troops by the Military
Government.

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)

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Weeks Employee Faces Embezzling Charges

Jose Campos In British Police
Court Alleged To Have
Taken \$77.27

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American Flyers With French And Their New Flag



LAFAYETTE ESCADRILLE.

Photo by INTERNATIONAL.

Members of the famous Lafayette Escadrille in France and the new American flag recently presented to them by Mrs. William G. McAdoo, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, and made by girls in the Treasury Department, Washington. The

picture also shows some of the extraordinary mascots of the Escadrille—"Archie," a black dog; "Whiskey," a lion pup; "Soda," a

lioness and "The Brat," a white dog.

Sitting, left to right—McMonagle, Lovell, Willis, Jones, Peterson and Lieutenant Marion

Rouge.

Left to right, standing—Soubiran, Campbell, Parsons, Bridgeman, Du-

Rockwell.

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MEMORIAL IN HONOR OF DEAD SOLICITORS

Tribute Given Messrs. K. T. Parsons And A. S. Wilson In British Court

A formal memorial in honor of Mr. K. T. Parsons and Mr. A. S. Wilson, members of the British bar in Shanghai who have died recently, was held yesterday morning in the British Supreme Court. Most of the members of the British bar were present. Sir Havilland de Saussure, Chief Judge, was on the bench with Mr. Skinner Turner, Assistant Judge. Mr. A. G. Mossop, Acting Crown Advocate, also was present.

Sir Havilland said:

"Mr. Crown Advocate and Gentlemen: Since the Court closed for the vacation we have lost two more members of our profession in Shanghai—Parsons and Wilson. They were not amongst those who were before the public as advocates in this Court; it fell to their lot to perform the no less important work of our profession which generally falls to the lot of a solicitor. They were both of them men for whom I had a strong personal affection, and I am sure that the loveableness of their nature must have secured equal affection from all of their colleagues in the profession and from a large number of those members of this community who had the privilege of their intimacy. The places of their deaths were far apart; the circumstances were very different, but I cannot help feeling that though that is so this war has really taken a toll of both their lives. Parsons went early in the struggle. We who knew him will remember the insistence with which he overcame the difficulties which seemed at one time to be likely to prevent his serving his country in the way he wished. But he went. He has conducted himself bravely and skillfully in the various ranks through which he has passed. Recently he was mentioned in despatches, and the appointment on the Staff which his services earned for him led us to hope and to think that we had reasonable hope that we should see him back amongst us once more at the conclusion of the war. Disaliter visum. As regards Wilson we know how ready he was to enter into the public life of this place, to do what he could for others, not only professionally but in a public and also in a private capacity. His health was not such as to allow him to go, but I feel confident—and those who were more intimately connected with him in his work will, I am sure, bear me out when I say that his unselfishness, his devotion to work, enabled others to go; and I feel that although he was not rewarded if I may say so, with a death at the Front, he is none the less one of those who have done what he can in the service and for the benefit of his country. Gentlemen, and particularly Mr. McNeill, and Mr. Macleod, I assure you of the sympathy of the bench with you."

Mr. Mossop said—"My lord. On behalf of the members of the Bar I beg to support all your lordship's have said in tribute to the memory of our old friends and members—the late Mr. Parsons and Mr. Wilson. We are grateful, my lord, for this opportunity of testifying by our presence here in Court this morning how deeply we record their loss; and we would extend to the relatives of each of the deceased gentlemen our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement."

Mr. McNeill and Mr. Macleod then expressed their thanks to the court.

Unknown Aeroplane Bombs Dutch Town

Missiles Destroy Two Houses In
Sluis But Nobody Is
Injured

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
The Hague, October 2.—An aeroplane of unknown nationality has dropped two bombs in the village of Sluis, destroying two houses. Nobody was injured.

The Cameos

The Cameos, the popular and clever party of entertainers who showed here a short time ago, will return for a very brief engagement at the Lyceum Theater beginning October 12. The troupe passed through Shanghai last Saturday en route to Hankow after escaping from floodbound Tientsin. Their original Hankow engagement was billed for September 26 but the rising waters cut off direct communication with that place. The entertainers, by a desperate stretch, managed to catch the last boat out of Tientsin for Shanghai and hurried on by the longer route to keep their engagement.

Belgian Trench Mortar Bomb



This Belgian trench mortar, used for firing bombs from the trenches, is small in size but a powerful engine of destruction. The bomb is loaded with a high explosive and causes fearful destruction.

Order that Bois-le-Chaume Be Retaken, Whatever Cost

French Possession Renders German Positions untenable;
Determined Counter-Attack Smashed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 2.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters reports: The Germans are very anxious regarding the situation at Bois-le-Chaume, on the right bank of the Meuse and have ordered that the dominating points of the wood must be re-captured at all costs, as their present positions without Croix-de-la-Vaux, which is a height on the eastern margin of the wood, in French hands, are untenable. Hence, a third determined counter-attack was made today, which ended with heavy losses.

Paris, October 3.—The official communiqué issued yesterday evening reported: There has been fairly violent artillery work in Belgium and on the Aisne front. After the bombardment mentioned this morning, the Germans made a heavy attack on the right bank of the Meuse, between Hill 344 and Samognieux. They gained a footing in a point north of Hill 344, but were driven out from the greater part, after violent fighting.

Neutralise German Attack

The communiqué this afternoon reported: East of Rheims, our batteries effectively replied to the enemy's artillery and neutralised an attack which was being prepared.

There was a violent artillery struggle, during the night, on both banks of the Meuse, particularly in the region north of Gun Hill.

Our aeroplanes dropped 7,000 kilograms of explosives on the railway-station at Fribourg and nine other railway-stations and also the factories at Volklingen and Hoffenbach. As a reprisal for the bombardment of Bar-le-Duc, two of our aeroplanes bombed the town of Baden.

The official communiqué issued this evening reports that there has been artillery activity north of the Aisne and on both banks of the Meuse. Otherwise, the front was comparatively quiet.

British Hold All Gains

London, October 3.—Field Marshal

"Their vaunting, however, were premature, for, the following night, our lads returned and cleared them out of the post. The moral is that what we take we keep nowadays, even though the enemy effect a temporary re-entry."

"The side which is always steadily losing and never recovers its losses is a beaten side and the Germans are being surely defeated on the western front. Defeat in the field is the one nightmare from which Prussian militarism shrinks."

"Don't trouble about the map. We have done all that we wanted in the way we wanted; that is what really matters."

German Bulletin

A German official communiqué reports: "We repulsed an attempt to recapture the ground north of the Menin to Ypres road. We captured French trenches on a width of 1,200 meters, on the northern slopes of Hill 344. Eight counter-attacks were driven back. We took 150 prisoners."

"On Monday night, our airmen bombed London, Margate, Sheerness and Dover, with good effect."

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4 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

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Provinces Must Accept Council, says President

(From the Chinese Press)

All provinces which differ from the Central government on the legality of the convocation of the National Council will be regarded as intentionally opposing the Peking administration, President Feng Kuochang has announced in his reply to the demands of Inspector-General Lu Yung-ting with reference to the Hunan question. The Chief Executive stated that the independence of Linling is wholly an act of high treason and as such deserves suppression in order to check any further treacherous movement. There may be people who are willing to assist the rebels, but the government has no alternative but to punish them all with armed force.

Hunan and Fukien have both informed the government that they have elected five delegates to attend the National Council. Three of the five representatives from each have already been residents of the Capital.

General Li Kai-hsien, the emissary of the President in the South, has telegraphed Peking, again describing the dissatisfaction of General Lu Yung-ting with the new Hunan Tuchun, Fu Liang-tsui. He stated also that the Kwangsi rebels in Hunan were highly indignant upon receipt of the mandate dismissing the former Military Commissioner of Linling, Liu Kien-fang and would have mutinied had not General Li advised them not to.

The Peking government is in receipt of a telegram from General Tang Chi-ya, Tuchun of Yunnan, requesting it to confer on him the title of Inspector-General of Yunnan and Szechuan and to allow him to send two divisions of troops to Szechuan at once.

It is reported that the two Division Commanders at Hunan, Generals Chao Hung-tih and Chen Fu-chu, have both marched their troops to Hungchow and declared their independence from the Peking government, but the Office of the President denied the report and explained that Chen's troops went to Hungchow with the view of attacking Linling, while Chao is on leave of absence.

The Military Governor of West Hunan, Tien Yin-tso, has announced his intention to declare independence from Peking. Fighting has already commenced between Foliang and Hunan troops at Paoking, in South Hunan, and an ambulance corps from the Red Cross Society of Changsha has rushed to the scene for service.

Local Hunan residents expect that the end of the New Tuchun, Fu Liang-tsui, is near, as the commandant of the 20th division, Fan Kuo-chang, who was supposed to be absent.

YOUR BREATH...?

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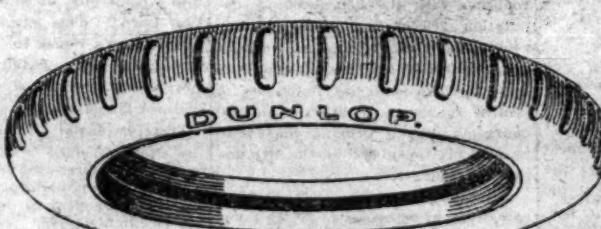
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Speed And Efficiency Mark Work On U.S. Cantonments

Sixteen Wooden Cities To Shelter 40,000 Population Each, Built Between June 15 And September 5

New York, August 25.—Two and a half miles from the Massachusetts junction town of Ayer, 8,000 acres of scrub-covered hills which in September will be a wooden city of 40,000 population is today swarming with thousands of workmen, crawling with freight-cars, motor trucks and wagons, and alive with an activity which seems feverish to the observer, but which is in reality directed by some of the best brains America can furnish—those of her sons who have been trained to plan and build, states the Engineering News-Record.

Within 75 days from the letting of the contract on June 18, this cantonment, Camp Devens, must be ready to house its quota of the National Army. Into its 1,100 and more buildings will go upward of 16,000,000 ft. of lumber, which is being unloaded, framed, transported and erected at the rate of 40 car-loads a day. Nearly 20 miles of highway will be ready for the feet of its soldiers, the wheels of their guns and transports. The engineering organisation of its constructing quartermaster must design and lay out a water-works system of 2,000,000 gal. per day capacity, a sanitary sewer and sand filter system, and electric lighting and power circuits of 1,200 kw. capacity.

The thousands of carloads of lumber, wood-stave pipe and tanks, sewer tile, paving materials, machinery, hardware and whatnot must be ordered with consideration for the sources of supply from which similar quantities are being drawn for 15 other cantonments of equal size. Only a central directing organisation of the highest capacity, supplemented by the most efficient co-operation at the site, could carry through such a task at any time. Under present conditions, with the supply of most construction materials mortgaged by heavy general demand and with the country's railroad service so overtaxed that a shortage of more than 100,000 freight-cars has shown on the balance sheet for four successive months, the accomplishment of this task is a miracle. However, the miracle is taking place.

Contractors Told Where To Buy

The central organisation which is accomplishing this feat has at its head Colonel Littell, chief of the cantonment division of the Quartermaster General's office. Assisted by two majors and advised by the sub-committee on emergency construction and contracts of the Council of National Defense, Colonel Littell has under him four men of national reputation in their respective capacities who have been commissioned as majors in the Quartermaster Corps. The constructing quartermaster at each cantonment reports directly to this organisation. He is in personal charge on the one hand of the civilian engineering organisation employed at each site to adapt the standard plans to the location, lay out the work, design special features required and inspect the construction. On the other hand, the contractor's organisation is directly responsible to him, as is also the auditing department.

To arrange for the purchase of materials so that the 16 contractors would not be bidding against each other for the same supply, so that materials produced near each site might be utilised to the fullest extent and all supplies so routed as to avoid throwing too great a burden on any one transportation system, has been the task of the central office. Finding that, in the present state of the steel market, to attempt the exclusive use of cast-iron pipe for water mains would be to court delay, this office directed the purchase of wood-stave pipe with cast-iron connections.

To avoid the serious difficulty of transporting Southern pine through the badly congested territory between New York and Buffalo, the central office directed the purchase for the cantonment at Ayer of the slightly more expensive Northern spruce. With the exception of 5,000,000 feet of dry pine boards obtained in the Carolinas, the amount by which the supply of seasoned spruce in the New England yards fell short of the requirements, the carrying out of this plan has made it possible to deliver a large part of the lumber required at the site the day after it is loaded at the mill and has eliminated all the delay

work to undertake the auditing and keeping of records. As the work is done by contract, the organisation of the contracting firm is, of course, available as it stands. It has been the policy of this firm for years never to allow a single man connected with it, from the president down, to become really indispensable. As a result it had a competent understudy for every man in its employ and was able without inconvenience to its other business to mobilise at once a complete construction organisation competent to handle even the unusual work before it.

Following out still further the idea of employing existing organisations, the contractor associated with him in the management of the commissary is a firm which operated a large number of restaurants in New England, New York and Pennsylvania. The facilities of this firm for purchasing large quantities of food and organising and conducting a commissary capable of feeding 4,000 to 5,000 men are a great advantage making possible the maintenance of an unusually excellent construction camp.

Every part of the organisation from the constructing quartermaster down has the fullest confidence in the other divisions of the force, and there is not apparent a single point at which duties overlap or work is being duplicated.

Of the six divisions of the engineering department shown on the chart each has its own field parties and office force, with the exception of the last, whose duties naturally require fieldwork. More than 75 men all told are included in this organisation, counting the parties drawn as required from the engineer troops at the site.

The first work of the engineering force was to produce a topographic map on a scale of 200 ft. to the inch, showing 10 ft. contours. In spite of the undergrowth, which was 6 ft. high over most of the tract, this survey was completed and the map made in the incredibly short space of two weeks. On the map was located a layout which took care of all the units required by the standard cantonment plans. A more accurate topographic survey is being completed as rapidly as possible, taking contours at 2-ft. intervals, to furnish the basis for accurate design of the drainage and road systems. Meanwhile, the work of laying out the buildings, water lines, sewers and such roads as are immediately needed is being taken care of.

In the same way a firm of Boston accountants has been brought to the

site almost every phase of the work be started at once, and the layout and survey parties are kept extremely busy. Their time is saved to a great extent by placing at the disposal of the engineering force a number of light automobile trucks of a city delivery pattern, with which men and instruments can be quickly moved from place to place. Four-man parties are the rule, and 10 to 12 of them are in the field continuously.

The first problem with which the contractor was confronted was the assembly of all material and equipment at the site in the shortest possible time. This firm's general purchasing agent, in close touch with available markets, placed orders for staggering quantities of materials as fast as approved schedules could be forwarded from Washington. His office diary for the first two weeks of the work exhibits a significant monotony. Entry after entry reads:

"June— Received authority from Washington to buy—"

"June— Bought—"

Not an order on the list but was placed within a few hours after the receipt of the approve schedule. In the matter of spruce lumber alone, 22 saws scattered throughout New England were cutting material for the cantonment on the day following the award of the contract. Before July 1, the average daily total of lumber received at the site had risen above the required 30 cars.

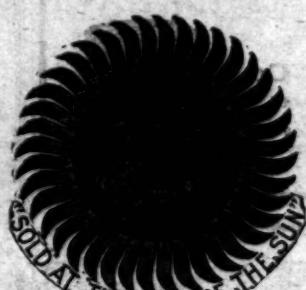
A remount station, which is to head, train and supply medical attention to at least 5,000 horses, has been added recently to the design. This will consist of paddocks, runways, veterinary hospital, horse-shoers, school and such other accessories as are necessary for the care of horses in the field.

Put Up 23-Room Office In Day

The vanguard of the contractor's forces reached the site on June 18, and on the following morning a double telephone switchboard was set up on scaffolding surmounting the eminence known as Boulder Hill, near the railroad yard. While trunk lines to Springfield and Ayer were being connected to these switch-boards and the two operators got to work, a general office building 36 x 300 ft. began to grow

(Continued on Page 4)

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PORTUGAL CELEBRATES 115 ANNIVERSARY TODAY

Consul-General Here To Hold
Reception, 4.30 To 6 p.m.;
Fete Later On

The seventh anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Portugal falling today, the occasion will be celebrated as a national holiday by Portuguese citizens in all parts of the world as well as at home. Consul General Oliveira will be at home to his friends between 4.30 and 6 p.m.

It was proposed to hold a fete and to devote the proceeds to the various Allied Red Cross Funds, but for lack of time in which to make the necessary preparations this has been postponed, and will not form part of the day's celebrations. It is expected that it will take place some time toward the latter part of this month.

In commemoration of the day the publisher of the local Portuguese weekly, "The Rotunda," is issuing a special number entitled "5 de Outubro."

BANDITS SEIZE AND HOLD 5 FOR RANSOM

Special Correspondence to the China Press

Hinghwa, China, September 28.—Typhoons and bandit troubles make up the regular program in the Yungchun regions. Since 1911 bandit raids have become indigenous. Raids are of daily occurrence. People are carried away and held for ransom. Five members of the Methodist Church near Tatien were recently carried away into the hills and are now held for a large ransom. The government has now proclaimed that more strenuous measures will be enforced. Bandits are to be executed without mercy. For a starter, one bandit was executed in Yungchun City last week.

Russian Boys Will Form New Scout Unit

To Have Official Enrollment At
Consulate Tomorrow
Afternoon

A new Scout unit—the Russian Boy Scouts—will come officially into being tomorrow at the Russian Consulate when they have their official enrollment at 4 p.m. A section of the Baden-Powell Scouts will be present for the ceremonies and to welcome the new unit. The movement was formulated under the auspices of the Russian colony, with Count Jezierski at the head.

Temperance Union Will do War Work

Extending Activities To Mak-
ing Things For Men
At Front

The Shanghai Women's Temperance Union met yesterday afternoon in the Union Church Hall to discuss its plans for the year. It was decided to extend the activities of the body to include war work as well as temperance work.

Mrs. Beebe was elected to head a committee to decide the form this war work will take. The consensus of the opinion expressed was that something on the order of comfort bags for soldiers be made.

The members were urged to make certain a large attendance at the next meeting, on the first Thursday of November, when Dr. Margaret H. Polk will make an address on the question of cleaning up Shanghai morally. The meeting will be open to women only, but all women are invited.

Musical selections were given in the course of the meeting by Mrs. Malpas, as the piano, and Miss Rasmussen, who sang. Mrs. L. E. Canning was in the chair.

Speed And Efficiency

(Continued from Page 2)
around the platform. Before night it was walled, roofed and floored. By noon next day it was completed. This building contains an entrance lobby, a central corridor, two lavatories and 21 office and drafting rooms.

The lumber for this building and to start the contractor's camp was bought out of stock from near-by yards and delivered to the site almost immediately after placing the orders. The contractor's temporary camp was started at the same time and pushed quite as rapidly. Work was slowed down in a few days after a housing capacity of approximately 3,000 had been reached, as it is impossible to develop the work to the point where the full quota of 5,000 men can be profitably employed during the first few weeks.

The classification yard of the Boston and Maine R.R. at one side of the site was already overtaxed, and it was necessary immediately to build a new yard. For receiving and unloading materials, the Boston and Maine built seven tracks averaging 2,000 ft. in length, and in addition the contractor has under construction spurs and sidings totaling more than four miles. Two of these spurs, partly encircling the site, may be found useful later in supplementing the motor-truck transportation of saved lumber.

Second-hand rails for the lines built by the contractor were not to be had from any railroad or contracting firm in New England. Nevertheless, it required but five days to lay down at Ayer all the rail needed. The contractor's purchasing agent, after failing to locate a ready supply over the long-distance telephone, came to New York, walked with representatives of several railroads from Weehawken to Communipaw in Jersey City, and before reaching the end of his excursion had bought the tonnage of rail required. Not only the rail, but a sufficient supply of the old ash-pits needed to connect the varied weights and sizes, were delivered to the job before the local force was ready to start.

Mills Frame 550,000 Feet A Day

Carpenter labor is difficult enough to secure at this time, and practically all framing by hand has therefore been eliminated. Although Ayer is technically in the Fitchburg district, the Boston market for labor really governs the work, as practically all the men must be drawn from there. To keep these men continuously busy on progressive work, it is the object of the contractor to unload lumber scheduled for the buildings under way, frame it at the siding, load it on motor trucks and deliver it to the site without ever letting it touch the ground. For this purpose 14 sawmills and a clipper with a capacity in two 8-hour shifts of 550,000 ft. are provided.

At the start of the work, of course, deliveries of anything that was ready to ship had to be accepted, the material that was wanted for the building under way could not always be got at without unloading other cars, the storehouses at the siding were under construction as

well as the sawmills themselves and other temporary buildings, and it was not until the first week in July, after 10 of the mills had been set up, that this organization was going smoothly. Throughout the work it is expected that perhaps a third of the lumber will have to be piled before being sawed, and handled.

It is here that the work swarms with men. All the lumber unloaded must be passed through the mills and taillied whether worked or not. Moreover, at one end of this yard are the main storehouses, while at the other four blacksmith shops, the main garage and the fire station form another busy center.

Motor-Truck Transport System

At fast as it is cut, the lumber is loaded into motor trucks and wagons forming a long line on the side of the sawmills away from the yard. In addition to the 33 army trucks, which are Kelly-Springfields, the contractor has already at the site 17 other large trucks, and 11 light Overland trucks. The trucks are, of course, loaded by hand. The large number of laborers employed, however, makes the process very rapid. The trucks are supplemented at present by 120 teams, which can transport from 13 to 2 tons at a trip.

Naturally, the first work started was on the buildings in two of the units nearest the railroad yard. This start will make it possible to carry the work in both directions around the main circle, and has also given the contractor an opportunity to complete some of the road grading, so that the more remote parts of the site may be reached without at the same time sacrificing any speed on the immediate work started.

Steam Shovels Busy

The grading is being done with three revolving steam shovels of 1-and 1/2-yd. size. They are being assisted in some of the grading necessary by a pair of Keystone excavators. Hand labor on installing the water and sewer systems is also being saved by three trenching machines of different patterns. For the most part these machines operate with considerable speed, but in a few places boulders and large roots which could not be blasted out have made handwork necessary. The soil is porous sand and gravel with a sufficient mixture of clay to make it stand for a short time after a trench is opened. In many parts of the field, however, sheeting is required in sewer trenches.

A few thousand yards of concrete at scattered locations will be required. The chief items are the lavatory foundations and doors, and the intake well for the water system. This latter will be built in a wood sheet-pile foundation, as it is 50 ft. in diameter and extends 30 ft. down to a stratum of water-bearing

gravel. Seven concrete mixers are on the site.

Temporary Water-Supply

At the time the site selected was under consideration, the civilian engineers now engaged at the camp conducted a test to determine whether the source from which Ayer draws its water-supply would be ample for the needs of the far larger camp. The Nashua River was not considered as a source of supply, because of known pollution.

The town of Ayer pumps its water from a number of driven wells, which reach a stratum of water-bearing gravel 25 ft. below ground surface at a point north of the camp. Additional pumps were secured, and the normal draw on these wells of less than 300,000 gal. a day was increased by more than 1,000,000 gal. without lowering the water table to any appreciable extent.

It was decided on the basis of this test that the Ayer system could supply the camp during the construction period and that the stratum of gravel tapped would be ample for the needs of the cantonment.

It is planned to construct a well 50 ft. in diameter and 30 ft. deep, beside which the electrically driven pumping units for the camp will be installed. These pumps will deliver water to four 100,000-gal. redwood tanks, through a pair of 12-in. mains. Both these mains and the 8-in. line to the Ayer water system connect into a double line of 8-in. mains circling the camp, from which the supply from the various units is drawn and which is connected to the tanks.

The normal head from the tanks on the greater part of this distributing system is about 150 ft. to which, for fire service, 60 ft. will be added by means of a booster pump located on a bypass on a 16-in. main between the tanks and the distribution system.

Should the demand draw down to any extent the water in the 50-ft. diameter well, additional wells will be sunk in the same general neighbor-

hood and water siphoned to the original well.

In addition to the fire protection thus afforded, the cantonment will have a complete fire department, one of the chemical engines belonging to which is already at the site for the protection of the work during construction.

Sewage Disposal By Filtration

Collecting sewers will circle the camp in a similar manner to the layout for the water mains and deliver sewage to a 24-in. main, extending to a 150,000-gal. pump well near the Nashua River east of the camp, from which a 4,000,000-gal. pumping unit will raise it and distribute it over 20 acres of natural sand filter beds.

The land acquired at the site of the water-supply and for the filtration beds, in addition to 1,000 acres or more north of the camp, where a hospital is to be built capable of accomodating 2 per cent of the force at the camp, will run the total acreage of the reservation up to 10,000.

The entire reservation will be circled by electric light and power lines, carried on poles, which will provide for a maximum lighting load of 200 kw. and for a power load for the pumps of 400 kw. additional. This current will be supplied by the New England Power Company, which is constructing an 8-mile 66,000-volt transmission line from Leominster to the cantonment. A temporary line is already in use for lighting the construction work, driving the contractor's saw and running his pumps.

Contractors' Officers' Mounted

To cover the wide range of territory at the camp site, the contractor's manager and general superintendents as well as the chief engineer and any visiting officers of the company are provided with automobiles, at least 15 of which are in constant use. In addition, several of the labor foremen and others are mounted, 14 saddle horses being kept on the work for this

purpose. While it cannot be said that automobile riding over the roughly graded and as yet unpaved roads and through the brush is an unmixed pleasure, three sprinkling wagons are kept in continual use to mitigate the dust as much as possible.

Substantial progress being made at the work. On July 30 there were 399 buildings under construction, a

large percentage of them closed in; the main outfall sewer was built, and 60 per cent of all the sewer work was completed. There were then 6,400 men at work at the site, bending every energy toward the completion of the cantonment by September.

Much the same thing here described is going on at the 15 other cantonments.



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AGENTS

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SPORTS -- Latest News of Athletic World -- GOSSIP

**Norman Ross Human Tuna
Says McLane Of Olympics**

Swimming Instructor Says It May Be a Generation Before Another Swimmer Equals Ross In All Around Ability; Twelve New A. A. U. Records To His Credit; One Mile Swim At San Diego Has Set The World Thinking About Portland Boy

San Francisco—"Norman Ross is a freak, a human Tuna."

This was what Louis McLane, the swimming commissioner of the Olympic club, said recently when he was informed that the great San Francisco swimmer had shattered a dozen records in his day's work at the San Diego regatta.

Ross covered the mile in 24 minutes 10 seconds, beating the record of 24:21 1-5 held by Rudy Langer. He made the 440 in 5:39 4-5, the 660 in 8:45, the 1,100 yards in 14:59 1-5, the 1,320 yards in 18:07 4-5 and the 1,640 yards in 21:10. All new records.

McLane explained that the Tuna is the King of Mackerel and the most versatile of finned swimmers. It can reel off a thousand miles at a stretch and yet in a sprint moves so fast that it is compelled to use what swimming can do long run."

Asked if he thought there was any doubt about the times recorded in the south, McLane replied:

"I am quite certain they are authentic. At my special request, and I was acting on behalf of the Olympic Club, the authorities who had charge of the regatta took the most care to prevent any manipulation of championship calibre until March this year. Then he went to New York, beat the best in the country in the 220, and did the distance in 2:22 1-5, a world's record."

He followed this up with 6:5 1-5 for the 500, at Detroit, a best ever, and 10:16 4-5, accepted on the way in the world's record time of 5:16 1-5.

He swam the 100 meters in world's record time at Chicago.

Ross rounded off the day at San Diego with seven firsts and twelve new A. A. U. records to his credit.

The full list of accomplishments is as follows:

Distances	Record	Old mark
350 yds.	4:08 2-5	*4:15
550 yds.	7:10	*7:38 4-5
660 yds.	8:45 1-5	*8:54 2-5
770 yds.	10:16 3-5	*10:51 4-5
990 yds.	13:22 4-5	None
1,100 yds.	14:59 1-5	*15:20 2-5
1,210 yds.	16:32	None
1,320 yds.	18:07 4-5	*18:33 1-5
1,640 yds.	21:37	None
One mile	24:10	24:59 1-5

*Held by Daniels.
†Held by Langer.
‡Held by Reilly.

Lawn Bowls

Shanghai Rink Competition

The semi-finals of the Rink Competition will be played tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock on the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Ground. In the event of rain, the match will be played Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

The teams are as follows:

J. Shaw J. Ferrier
P. Anderson A. Macgregor
A. Eek R. Althkenhead
J. Burnsides (skip) G. McMurdo (skip)

Singles Championship

The singles final will be played off on the S.L.B.C. rinks Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, when Mr. J. Shaw will meet either Mr. O. Crewe-Read or Mr. C. McDougal.

Cricket

Married Men v. Single. The married men will try conclusions with the bachelors of All Shanghai in the last cricket match of the season, which will be played on Shanghai Cricket Club ground tomorrow at 1:15 p.m. Tiffin is to be provided in the S.C.C. Pavilion at 12:15. The teams engaging will be made up of the following:

Married—Captain E. I. M. Barrett (Capt.), G. M. Billings, S. J. Deeks, E. G. B. Lever, H. Middleton, Dr. H. H. Morris, E. G. Norman, E. G. Tait, W. C. D. Turner, W. E. Wilson.

Reserve—Churchill Knight.

Single—C. S. Cheetham, W. C. G. Clifford, C. E. M. Thomson, S. Vine, E. W. Stagg (Capt.), C. C. Whitehead, W. J. Haynes, C. H. Bhora, J. A. Quayle, H. J. Cooper, W. E. Anderson.

Reserves—H. Langley, G. Sale.

News-Brevises

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Denham returned to Shanghai by rail from Tsingtao yesterday. "Washed out" 30 miles below Tientsin, they spent the vacation at Tsingtao.

Dr. Kuo Ping-wen, dean of the National Higher Normal College and President of the Chinese-American Association of Nanking, has recently been made Honorary Advisor to Li Shun, the Military Governor of Kiangsu Province.

Mme. de Rossi, wife of the Italian Consul-General, has left Shanghai for a visit to Foochow.

The Dedication Festival at Holy Trinity Cathedral will be held next Sunday.

Mr. Frederic Coleman, American Journalist, has gone from Tokio to Vladivostok, whence he will proceed to principal points in China. He expects to visit the Philippines also before returning to Tokio next month.

JOINS SALT GABELLE

Social Correspondence to the China Press
Taichow, Ku., October 1.—Mr. O. K. Berg, who has been employed in the Customs at Peking, has been appointed assistant District Inspector of Salt Revenue and stationed at Taichow. Mr. Berg succeeds Mr. A. F. Evans, who has gone to Dolonar, where he is District Inspector.

SHANGHAI YACHT CLUB

Arrangements for the Yacht Club's week end are as follows: Members will send their yachts to Woosung on Saturday on which day the tide ebbs at about 7 a.m. On Sunday, October 7, the third Challenge Cup race will be sailed on a triangular course outside Woosung. Details as to course will be given when weather conditions are known.

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To Equip New Army

Washington, September 20.—The senate appropriation committee requests an additional appropriation from congress of \$287,000,000 to equip the total force of 2,800,000 men which is to be placed under arms this winter.

The United States is making its plans to have 2,000,000 men in France by next June, according to an announcement made today. The statement declares that the government requires all American shipping suitable for transports and that the present transport facilities will be strained within 60 days.

Sailed from Shanghai:

For London, etc.

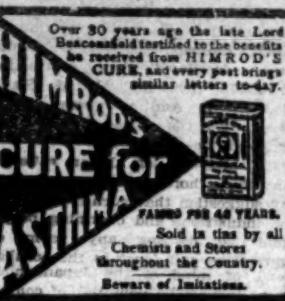
Iyo Maru Sept. 24

Suwa Maru July 21

For Liverpool

Hitachi Maru Sept. 5

For New York
Suruga Aug. 2
Toyooka maru Aug. 14
For San Francisco, etc.
Ecuador Sept. 17
H. Luckenback Aug. 28
Oranje Sept. 18
For Tacoma
Hawaii Maru Oct. 1
Manila Maru Aug. 21
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For Vancouver
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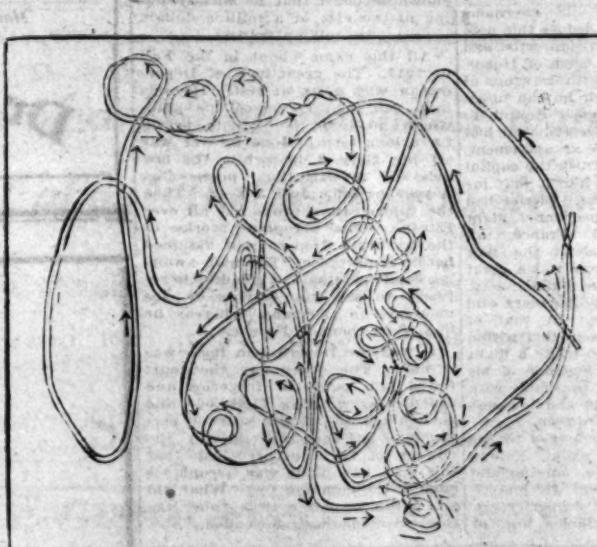
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WEATHER

Overcast, gloomy, misty and damp
weather on our coasts. Signs of
a new cyclonic formation on the
Pacific, East of the Philippines.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, OCTOBER 5, 1917

President Feng's New Mandates

THE Government Gazette of last Saturday contained three Presidential Mandates of importance, the first dealing with the convocation of a new Parliament, the second with the convening of a new National Council charged with the specific duties "of revising and passing the Parliamentary Organisation and Election Laws," and the third outlawing Sun Yat-sen and his colleagues in Canton.

It is difficult to ascertain exactly what the Government's intentions in respect of these three mandates are; but general, semi-official opinion seems to be that the Government believes these mandates offer a reasonable compromise to the radicals, and thus afford a basis for co-operation with them. The more they are examined, however, the more difficult it is to believe that they are the work of a Government sure of its ground. The first mandate reads:

"The Convocation of Parliament is provided for in Article 53 of the Provisional Constitution. It is of paramount importance that with the revival of the Republican form of Government all organs of Government provided for in the Provisional Constitution should be established. The Ministry of the Interior is hereby instructed to establish in accordance with the precedent obtaining in the first year of the Republic Special Bureau for the preparation of the convocation of the national Parliament, so that all matters connected with the election of members of Parliament can be facilitated."

The appeal to the Provisional Constitution is somewhat disingenuous, as the article that authorises the establishment of Parliament states that it shall be convened within ten months of the promulgation of the Provisional Constitution. If the date of first promulgation be taken as here referred to, then it is farcical to suppose that the mandate is issued in accordance with the Provisional Constitution. It is almost as bad to take the date of re-promulgation, August of last year, as the date, for again the ten months have been considerably exceeded, and the Provisional Constitution says that the President shall convene Parliament, not begin to think of organising a body to prepare the way for a Parliament. By the time convocation is decided upon all the preparations are supposed to have been made. But none of the necessary preparations has yet been made, and no Bureau can follow the precedent obtaining in the First Year of the Republic.

The second mandate is equally in violation of the Provisional Constitution, and equally appears to indicate that the Government is desirous of strengthening its position *de facto* by an appeal to the *de jure*. The second mandate reads:

"The original Parliamentary Organisation Law and the Law Governing the Election of Members to the two Houses of Parliament were passed by the former National Council in the First Year of the Republic and promulgated by Yuan Shih-kai, the late President. But these laws, by their impractical-

ity, have during the past few years produced many political crises, and the present circumstances demand that they should be speedily revised, and the high officials of the provinces, of Tibet, Kokonor and Mongolia, are hereby ordered to elect and appoint in accordance with the members of the National Council so that they may be able to arrive at Peking within a month and organise a National Council for the purpose of revising and passing Parliamentary Organisation and Election Laws. Apart from this function all other legislative functions shall be exercised by the Parliament convened in accordance with the law drafted by the new National Council, so as to show the importance to be attached to the Legislature."

The phrases italicised are significant, because it is impossible to do what they require, namely, to "elect and appoint in accordance with the law" a new National Council, for there is no law governing either election or appointment of members of this Council. It will be remembered that members of the Nanking Council were elected by the provincial assemblies in some cases, in others chosen by the military governors of the province, and in others again appointed by the provincial guilds in Shanghai. When the Nanking Assembly removed to Peking and began its work there it was enlarged by the addition of northerners who were virtually the representatives of Yuan Shih-kai. No law or regulation governed the constitution of that very mixed body known as the National Assembly, and the mandate therefore calls for the doing of the impossible.

Another point in the mandate that has given rise to comment is the fact that the duties of the National Council are strictly limited. The Council is to confine itself strictly to the revision and passage of the Parliamentary Organisation and Election Laws. What this means is by no means clear. If the Council is virtually nominated by the Government, as its appointment by the Provincial Authorities indicates very clearly that it will be, very drastic revision of the election and parliamentary laws may be expected.

Whether the whole constitution of parliament will be altered or not there is no means of knowing. There is a strong single-chamber sentiment in certain Government quarters, and it is quite possible that a Government-nominated Council will move in this direction. Again, there is a strong feeling in the same quarters that parliament, as constituted in the past, has been unwieldy, and it is certain that the new National Council, when it meets, will cut down both the number of members and the salaries to be enjoyed by them. It is to be noted that the National Council is to exercise no other legislative function. It has not yet been decided how or by whom the permanent Constitution is to be framed.

The third mandate roundly denounces Sun Yat-sen and his followers. It is matter for comment that the denunciation is confined to Dr. Sun and his immediate colleagues. By thus limiting the sentence of outlawry the Government is showing more moderate men, who have not thrown in their lot with Dr. Sun, but have as a matter of fact very openly dissociated themselves from him, that it discriminates between these men and the irreconcilables.

There is a very strong feeling that the Government wishes as far as possible to conciliate the opposition by showing at least a semblance of respect for law. The Government has three courses from which to choose: it may absolutely abide by the letter and the spirit of the law; it may openly set the law at defiance, defending its actions by a declaration that the law has been so utterly defied in the last twelve months that there is nothing of it left; or it may attempt to steer a middle course, acting as it thinks best but seeking to give legal color to its action by lip service to the law.

This third course it has evidently decided to follow, hoping thereby to conciliate the moderate men in the Kuomintang. It is also suggested that, though the trouble in Hunan is at present pooh-poohed by the Government and made to appear as a cloud no bigger than a man's hand, the Government fears that it may before long assume large proportions, and that the mandates, intended to be conciliatory, have been hurried out with a view to staving off trouble from that quarter.

In any event, President Feng's mandates have started the ball rolling again, and, we believe, in the right direction, for they indicate his desire for an understanding with the south and for unity and peace in China.

Correspondence

Another One Chloroformed!

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS
Sir:—Mr. S. S. McClure has just completed his tour of the Orient. Japan got him first, of course—he gets all Oriental visitors first, thanks to the Creator and a subsidised merchant marine. In Japan Mr. McClure saw many beautiful things, such as the Inland Sea, Kamakura, Fujiyama, plum blossoms, and geisha girls.

Being taken to view the beautiful pastoral life of the people at safe and harmonious distance, he was delighted. Charming men and demure women took him to theaters, got up banquets for him, reassured him on Japan's motives, and with chivalrous fervor declaimed their everlasting friendship for the United States of America. And everybody, everywhere, all the time, talked such beautiful "ke-oh!"

Mr. McClure left Japan satisfied, convinced, thoroughly impervious to any suggestion that such an interesting, industrious and charming people could be plotting any harm or aggression—and (such is the peculiar trend of mind of the Japanese) where it must be admitted, of course, that Japan is a little aggressive but not so much as to be a threat to the United States of America. And everybody, everywhere, all the time, talked such beautiful "ke-oh!"

Mr. McClure is a publisher, and in Japan he was quite naturally surrounded by the publicist element—the most faithful and most valuable servants of the military power in the country. He doubtless read all he could of Japanese current news, also doubtless thinking at the same time that such an investigation could not but disclose the truth of Japanese feeling and ambition. Can it be that a publisher of his experience failed to see that only one thing can be aimed by a government with a "Kokusa" controlling one hundred per cent of the foreign news coming into Japan for the public to digest, and ninety-nine per cent of the Japanese news going out of Japan for the foreigner to swallow? And when Mr. McClure left the Sunrise Kingdom and passed to the mainland Japanese influences and Kokusa vernacular organs had gone long in advance of him from Mukden to the Gorges.

Thus Mr. McClure travelled from Peking to Hankow on the railway and from Hankow to Chungking on the upper Yangtze, and he has now returned to illuminate the American people on Oriental questions and tell us that the Far Eastern Question is largely a fake. He is prepared to acquiesce in Japan's "Monroe Doctrine" which is no more a "Monroe Doctrine" than Germany followed when she took over Belgium "to keep France and Britain out." The fact that the Japanese have named their policy after the famous American principle is an insult to America, insinuating as it does that the only reason America has kept other powers out of Mexico and South America is because she wishes to gobble the same up herself when she gets ready.

It is evident that there are some people of education and experience who are yet deceived by name. Mr. McClure wants us to excuse the Twenty-One Demands, overlook the Shantung aggression, forget the Tsingtao duplicity and be oblivious to the evil spectre which has not yet disclosed its shape but is today hanging over Peking. In return he comforts us with the conclusion that Japan can never subjugate the Chinese race anyhow, or if they do the Chinese will in time get their revenge by the peaceful absorption of their conquerors. Perhaps the apprehension of the western world over China is not altogether altruistic. Some comfort to the Chinese of two centuries hence that they may absorb the rest of the world, and some comfort to the other nations of the Pacific basin whose apprehensions lie in this and the next decade!

Mr. McClure informs us in his interview for THE JAPAN ADVERTISER published in THE CHINA PRESS of Sept. 30 that during his journey across China he spent seventeen days—in another place—among the Chinese people themselves. In that length of time he seems to have formed opinions which he considers worthy of publication on the Agriculture, Social Life, Religion, Literature and Political Problems of the oldest and most complex civilization on earth. He says he saw no evidence of social or political revolution, but admits that these exist. Surely, he was among the people! Which way did he look to escape the beggars with their hideous diseases and the idol shrines on every street corner?

He was taking a Chinese, ignorant of our language, and placing him for seventeen days on the road, with lines of travel in America, and then expecting him to be able to communicate to his own people an understanding of western civilization! I had looked for a more matured judgment in a man of Mr. McClure's age and status, but hold nothing against him. Mr. McClure, however, for the immature conclusions of such men of influence are paving the way for irreparable damage to the country and people of America. Unwittingly, it is playing the Japanese game.

The unofficial visits of American men of influence to Japan give a grand opportunity to those agents of the Nipponese government whose duty it is to influence American public opinion to work in harmony with the official visits of such men as Baron Ishii to America. No pains are spared to make the very most of such opportunities.

The things which make such favorable impressions on the American visitor to Japan for the first time may be very misleading. Let us remember that when the first news bulletins of German atrocities began to go out they were flatly disbelieved by a majority of Americans and many Englishmen. Before the outbreak of

Silk Swindle Runs Into Millions!

(From the American Silk Journal)

Next to precious stones and metals, silk is probably the most important thing swindlers lend themselves to handling as being a valuable commodity. The New York wholesale silk district not infrequently affords evidence of some swindling operation in silk involving quantities of finished goods or raw material.

Consider also the number of silk swindling schemes exploited in this country from time to time on the false claim that fortunes can easily be made through the growing of silk in America, to say nothing of a number of silk "fences" it is claimed exist and against which it seems difficult to obtain convincing evidence.

But one of the greatest silk swindling schemes yet recorded in the annals of any court of law is perhaps that which is revealed by Edward H. Smith, writing in the World Magazine. It is a remarkable and absorbing story, the writer having undoubtedly been inspired to tell of this extraordinary silk swindle by the recent publication of a news despatch from Paris, stating that Armand Depardussin, the famous aeroplane builder, was convicted of frauds in the sum of \$5,600,000, and that he was immediately released under suspended sentence, owing to his war services to the nation.

This extraordinary story of the man Depardussin tells how, beginning life as a poor chemist's apprentice, he was later a clerk, a traveling salesman, the proprietor of a little cabaret in Brussels, a Barker for a sideshow, a programme seller before a Brussels cinema show, publisher of a theatrical newspaper, manufacturer of electric signs, operator of a telescope at the 1900 Paris Exposition—what not?

At an early period of his life Depardussin had worked for a silk merchant, so that he knew something of this poetic industry. He now re-entered it on his own responsibility. During the Russo-Japanese War he is said to have cornered the French supply of pongee silk and to have made a fine profit. This appears to have been the initial episode in a series of silk transactions whose final result set France reeling.

One morning M. Armand Depardussin, minor capitalist and silk speculator, presented himself at the offices of the Credit Industrial et Commercial with the request for a large loan. On what security? Just this: He had bought a large stock of silk for a million francs and had already resold it for delivery three months hence, to certain merchants. The selling price left him a large profit. He wanted the money to pay for his silk. He would pay on delivery to the merchants in three months. So? Did he have the silk? Could he show the orders from the merchants? Most certainly. The bank made the loan.

In a month or two he came again, wanting a larger loan on the same basis. This time he had made a greater purchase and resold at a proportionate profit. The bank again lent him money. Soon afterward the first loan came due and was promptly paid with full interest. Evidently, Armand Depardussin was on his way to a fortune. He was some sort of genius, this man. How in the world did he manage to underbid the great silk merchants in this way and then resell to them at such profits? Ah, well! That was not the business of the bank so long as he paid his debts—and he always did. Such a man could owe as many million francs as he wished. He was worth the confidence.

So now this man was apparently getting richer every month. He began to be seen about Paris wherever gaiety and spending were in fullest swing. His wife, whom he had divorced earlier in life and later remarried, began to be conspicuous for her extravagant wardrobe and her husband for his generosity.

This was going on about 1910 when aviation set out on its enormous vogue. A short time before this date Georges Feuere, a Parisian artist and now member of the Legion of Honor, went to Depardussin with drawings of a monoplane on which he had taken out patents. He needed capital to build his machine; Depardussin had it. The man came to an agreement, Depardussin would furnish the capital if Feuere would give him a half interest in the inventions. Bleriot had made his famous transchannel flight shortly before. All France, all Europe, was excited about the new science of the air. There was a great future for the aeroplane builder.

The two men became partners and exchanged agreements. In that of Feuere was the agreement that within a given time he was to make a flight of several miles in a machine of his own invention. Failing to comply with this clause, his patents and business were to revert to Depardussin.

The business soon belonged to the lucky Depardussin, while Feuere stood without the pale, cursing and charging unfair dealing. He has always claimed that an import of deficient motor was furnished him for

the Great War the majority of cultured people in these countries disbelieved even Germany's professional and acclaimed war aims. "Why," they exclaimed, "a nation of such artistic, educated, and industrious people could never commit themselves to such things."

Where the German was bluff and diplomatic, the Oriental is astute and diplomatic. "There are always ways what they say," even to men who have travelled for six months and stopped at hotels run for foreigners in these countries.

The Japanese honor a good fighter.

They admire the Germans, and respect this trait of character. Surely

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Bringing Up Father

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What the Doctor Has Done In This War

By Woods Hutchinson, M. D.
War is not all destruction and tearing down. In an earlier day it was rightly regarded not merely as a terrible evil in itself, but as the fertile mother of plagues and calamities of all sorts. It was no mere coincidence, but the bitter fruit of age-long experience, which made the litany of the church service group so closely together its prayers for deliverance from battle and murder and from sudden death, from plague, pestilence and famine, good Lord deliver us."

For the first time in history modern civilization and modern science have succeeded in breaking the connection between war and pestilence, war and famine, so that on the longest and bloodiest front of this terrible world-war there is neither pestilence nor famine, save in the unhappy regions occupied by Germany—which are outside of civilization.

Nor is this a trivial or incidental

accomplishment. On the contrary, it strikes at the very heart of the deadliness of war. Up to a century ago the heaviest slaughter in war was always among non-combatants. In the famous Thirty Years War it is estimated that the population of central and western Europe was reduced from thirty millions to less than fifteen millions, and yet during the whole of that time there were only forty important battles fought, and their total death casualties did not reach half a million.

All the rest of the frightful sweeping away of life was from plague and famine, which not only followed in the wake of the armies, but mowed down the combatants themselves.

Nor was the deadly work of these fierce partners of war—the terrible Triple Alliance of the Prayer Book, Plague, Pestilence and Famine—confined to the civil populations. They played equal havoc in the ranks of the armies themselves. Even as recently as the days of Gustavus Adolphus that great captain is said to have broken up his Winter quarters and begun his Summer campaign nearly two months earlier than he had intended, because at the rate at which his soldiers were dying from disease in their tents and barracks he would soon have had no army left to campaign with!

Numerous instances are on record where armies which had waged victorious battle in the open field all Summer have gone into Winter quarters and there wasted away so rapidly from disease that they were not strong enough to take the field again in the Spring without heavy reinforcements. Turenne the great marshal of Louis XIV, declared that hospitals were "the graveyard of an army."

In fact, until fifty or sixty years ago there never was a war known in which the death rate among the soldiers in the field, from disease, was not five to ten times as great as that of deaths in battle and from wounds. As lately as our own Civil War, for instance, the death rate was almost exactly six from disease to one from battle casualties. In the Spanish-American war and in the Boer war the ratio was about five to one. In the Russo-Japanese war it fell to the Japanese army to about three to one, while this present war has more than reversed the ancient proportion and brought the deaths from disease—so far as the data are available—to about one-tenth of those in battle and from wounds! And in some sections of the

front there is reason to believe that it is even lower than this.

So great, indeed, has been the triumph of life-saving, of the constructive side of the war, that there is good reason to believe—although, of course, all the data for final conclusion are not yet available—that this tremendous war, with all its appalling multiplication of engines of destruction, with its daily rain of tons upon tons of explosives, its bombs that are dropped from the sky, its guns that can kill across the width of a country and its fiercely incessant fighting—"five Waterloos a week," as one officer is said to have described it—is no more wasteful of human life than its predecessors of half a century ago, and far less so than those of the Napoleonic era.

In fact, its fatalities, so far as it is possible to estimate them from the lists hitherto published, checking up those admitted by one side by those claimed by the other, would seem to run somewhere in the neighborhood of 7 or 8 per cent per annum of the total number under arms. Which is not very far from the annual death rate of our Civil War—about 7 per cent per annum, when, in the style of warfare which then prevailed, an army which fought more than two important battles in one summer was doing wonders.

Medical science has fought the dragon of war to a draw, although not to a finish yet.

How has this victory upon the deadliest side of war been won? A glance at the faces of the soldiers tells the story. I have seen hundreds of regiments, thousands of platoons, in their camps, on the exercise grounds, marching along the roads, going up to or coming back from the trenches at the front, changing lines from one army to the other, entraining and detraining at the great railroad stations, and never have I seen anywhere, in forty years of careful and affectionate observation of the genus humanum in time of peace such a vigorous, freemoving, clear-eyed, fresh-colored set of athletes in the literal "pink of condition."

The thing is so universal that it is overwhelming—from Sheffield to Solsbury, from Melbourne to Messines—the shock of sheer pleasure, to the eye of the physical trainer, from the swinging ranks of every regiment that one sees on the march. One gets to actually looking out for the exceptions, to think of each new rippling line of horizon blue or khaki that one

meets streaming down on one side of the crowded road, while the flood of artillery and transport pours past on the other: "This one is going to be the exception. Here come the misfits that have been kept in the background. These men will show the combings or conscription or the hard ship of the trenches or the racking nerve strain of the thundering bombardments." But each time you are agreeably disappointed.

Ruddy, sweating and leaning well into their pack-traps, caked with mud or powdered with dust, still they were covering the ground easily and in workmanlike fashion from the hips, head up, eyes bright, foreheads un wrinkled. "Cheerful, smiling, often singing, gazing one another or playing practical jokes as they tramp along, rippling from head to heel with the sheer joy of physical fitness and vigor—the glory of the flesh—they look as if they had not a care in the world and are ready for anything. Like Landor's heroes of old Greece, "Who with a rattle welcome met the thunder and the sunshine."

The armies in France today, including our lean, wiry and sunburnt, splendidly conditioned boys from the Mexican border, are a triumphant proof of what can be accomplished by an intelligent combination of physical training, splendid feeding and the most watchful and expert of sanitary care.

So superbly has the combination worked that the men in the camps and in the trenches have actually, outside of battle casualties and wounds, a lower disease rate and a lower death rate from disease than the armies of the respective countries have in their barracks in times of peace, and, of course, far below that of the average civil population.

Even through the awful weather of last Winter—the worst in twenty years—not merely coldest, but stormiest, when flooding rain and driving sleet and bitter frost and whirling snow alternated with one another against a background of bottomless mud right up to the middle of April, there were actually less influenza and sore throat, pneumonia and bronchitis in the trenches than there were in Paris or London or New York.

Still more unexpected and incredible, all through one of the savagest and severest Winter campaigns ever fought, under an unprecedented strain of continuous exposure to the elements in their bitterest and most vicious forms—one of the longest and most grueling runs to which the human automobile has ever been submitted—there was less rheumatism than in a great city hospital during the same months! In fact, this supposedly typical disease of damp, cold and exposure was astonishingly rare, and most of it of the so-called muscular variety.

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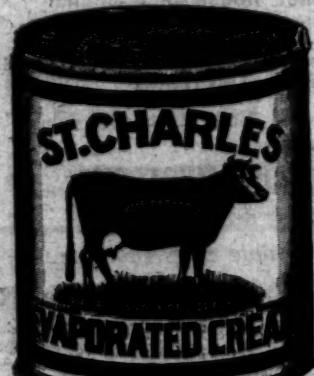
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North China.	Tls. 105	
Union of Canton.	Tls. 760	
Hangtze.	8200 B.	
Fire Insurances		
China Fire.	\$130	
Hongkong Fire.	Tls. 290 B.	
Shipping		
Indo-China Prof.	Tls. 100	
Indo-China Det.	107s. ed.	
"Shell".	Tls. 16 B.	
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 46 1/2 S.	
Shanghai Wug (f)	Tls. 30 B.	
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Kaiping.	Tls. 9 B.	
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Philippines.	Tls. 0.80	
Man.	\$2 1/2 S.	
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Shanghai Dock.	Tls. 72 B.	
New Eng. Works.	Tls. 12 B.	
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Hongkong Wharf.	Tls. 75 B.	
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Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, October 4, 1917.

Money And Bullion

JAPAN IS REACHING
AFTER CHINA'S IRONSituation Between America And
Nations Which Have Depend-
ed On Her Steel Is CauseThe steel supply problem now pend-
ing between Japan and the UnitedStates has caused many steel enter-
prises in Japan to be stated even the

Government Steel Works at Yawata

being anxious to effect another exten-
sion of its plant. The supply of ores is

also discussed with much interest and

it is said that Japan has enough to

feed the plants now in the making.

The third extension of the Govern-
ment Steel Works at Yawata has been

decided upon and the program is

already receiving attention in the

Finance Department. Within two

years the new extension will be com-
pleted with the intention of manu-
facturing pig iron and steel shapes to

the extent of 100,000 or 120,000 tons

a year and at the cost of Yen 10,000,000.

The enlarged plant will draw for

ores on the Chinling-chien Iron Mine

in Shantung and the Akatani Iron

Mine in Ningtao prefecture, which are

known to have 20,000,000 tons and

4,000,000 tons of good ores respectively.

The former mine was, it may be re-
membered, held by the Germans be-
fore the war as an adjunct of the

Shantung Railway but its working was

just begun.

The Finance Department which is

examining the plan from the financial

point of view is expected to give

ready consent to the scheme, because

it is imperative for Japan at present

to increase steel products at home and

also because the Government Steel

Works is earning immensely more

than before the war, being now ex-
pected to net Yen 30,000,000 this year.

The Government Steel Works is

expected thus to feel no trouble in

obtaining ores even after this ex-
tension. In the case of some new

mills now in the making also not

much difficulty may be faced. In

this connection it is stated by ex-
perts that at home Japan has much

iron but it is doubtful that most of

those deposits known to exist scienti-
fically can be worked economically.

Therefore, Japan's steel mills mostly

have to depend upon the veins in

Chosen and China.

In Chosen and Manchuria there

are many deposits either already

worked or in course of prospecting,

which are known to contain enough

to keep steel mills in Japan a-going.

Besides, it is expected that if proper

investigations are made more rich

veins might be found there.

The interior of China is quite rich

in iron ores or veins. The Japanese

Government has already sent a mis-
sion of scientists and officials to the

interior provinces of that country

with a view to investigating the

possibility of Japan's depending per-
manently on the supply of iron ores

from China.

According to the result of the

official investigations so far China

has her most important iron veins

in the valley of the Yangtze river,

Shantung, Shansi, Kiangsu, Fukien

and other provinces. The most im-
portant of them, the Taya Iron

Mine, contains more than

100,000,000 tons. Other mines in

the Yangtze valley are rather

small but all of them contain more

than 50,000,000 tons each. The

resources of other parts of China are

still under investigation and not

known for certain, but in the opinion

of Government experts the total

deposits will run up into tremen-
dous amounts.T.K.K. TO DECLARE
35 P. C. DIVIDENDBut Directors Are Cautious And
Hope Firmly To Consolidate
Business

Trade conditions between the

United States and the Far East since

the war enabled the Toyo Kisen

Kaisha to obtain profits amounting

to several million yen during the last

six months of the business term

ended on September 30. At the

general conference of the board of

directors held in Tokio recently, it

was informally decided to distribute

a dividend of 35 per cent per

annum, although the company has

enough funds to pay a dividend of

40 per cent.

distress in which the T.K.K. had

long remained prior to the out-
break of the war, its directors are

cautious

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital \$21,200,000

Reserve Fund 1,900,000

Shareholders' Liability 1,200,000

Head Office: 18 BURGESS, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Mr Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.

Sir Cuthbertson, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Nevile Goode, Esq.

W. H. Nevile Goode, Esq.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank Limited.

The London County and Westminster Bank Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Iloilo Puket Bangkok Ipoh Rangoon

Satavias Kanchanaburi Saigon

Calcutta Klang Seremban

Canton Kuala-Lumpur Shanghai

Cebu Madras Sourabaya

Colombo Malacca Taiping

Delhi Manila (F. M. S.)

Foochow Medan Tavoy (Lower)

Hainan Peking Tientsin

Hongkong Penang Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

E. H. BRENNER, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00

Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Successors of Agencies:

Bukitok Hanok Saigon

Gatambang Hongkong Shanghai

Canton Mengtze Singapore

Djibouti Noumea Tientsin

Dondicherry Peking Toulous

Galiphong Papeete

Kankou Pnom-Penh

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed depositors according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2nd Bishopsgate.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, and

Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and

Rotterdam

President:

JEAN JADOT

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisenne

Societe Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETIS, Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds: Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver 15,000,000

Undivided Profits \$30,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies: Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsin-tau, Kafung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foo-chow, Canton, Nanchang, Tai-kuang, etc, etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 2 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Branches and Agencies: Amoy Ipoh Peking Bangkok Johore Penang Batavia Kobe Rangoon Kuala Lumpur Selangor Calcutta London S. Francisco Canton Lyons Shanghai Colombo Malacca Singapore Foochow Manila Sourabaya Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin Harbin New York Tsingtau Iloilo Yokohama London Bankers: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund, Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000

Reserve Fund 36,900,000

Kgs. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head Office: PERSIARAN.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers: London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay Harbin Peking

Chanchun Hongkong Shanghai

Chetow Newchwang Tientsin

Dairen Nicolayowk Vladivostok

Halian O/Amur Yokohama

Hankow

55 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JERZERSKI,

G. CARRERE,

Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital \$300,000.00

Reserve \$10,000.00

Deposits (June, 30, 1917) \$1,500,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both Taels and Dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both Taels and Dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Undivided Profits \$30,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies: Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsin-tau, Kafung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foo-chow, Canton, Nanchang, Tai-kuang, etc, etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 2 months at 3% per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Branches and Agencies: Amoy Ipoh Peking Bangkok Johore Penang Batavia Kobe Rangoon Kuala Lumpur Selangor Calcutta London S. Francisco Canton Lyons Shanghai Colombo Manilla Macoris (Cristobal C.Z.) Hankow Panama Singapore Tientsin Yokohama

London Office: 18, The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,000 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance.

Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office: 12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,000 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

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Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

Branches and Agencies: Babia Rio de Janeiro Buenos Aires Santiago de Cuba Genoa Santos Havana San Paulo Montevideo Valparaiso Petrograd

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on Approved Securities and Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

CHAO CHING HUA, Manager.

Branches: THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches: Bandjermasin Padang Soerakarta Bandoeng Palembang Tebing-Tinggi Cirebon Pekalongan Tegal Demerji Penang Telok-Betong Djokjakarta Pontianak Tjilatap Hongkong Rangoon Weltevreden Kota-Raja Samarang Langsa Singapore Makassar Soerabaya Medan

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct 8	10.00	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	Alexander
12	San Francisco	Colombia	Am. P. M. S. S. Co.		
12	7.00	Victoria B.C. & Seattle	Inaba maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
18	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap. Alexander		
20	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap. Alexander		

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Oct 6	5.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Koto	Chikuzen maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
8	10.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Kuremaru	Jap. Alexander	
9	5.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Koto	Chikuzen maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
11	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap. N. Y. K.		
12	8.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus. E. V. F.	
12	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Harasaki maru	Jap. N. Y. K.		
15	7.00	Kobe	Inaba maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
16	Nagasaki, Moji & Koto	Siberia maru	Jap. Alexander		
18	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Omi maru	Jap. N. Y. K.		
20	Nagasaki, Moji & Koto	Kaga maru	Jap. N. Y. K.		
25	Kobe				

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Oct 18	7.00	Liverpool via ports	Kitsao maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
14	London etc.	Shidzuka maru	Jap. N. Y. K.		
28	Liverpool etc.	Hirano maru	Jap. N. Y. K.		

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Oct 5	5.00	Amoy, Hong Kong & Canton	Shinkan	Br. B. & S.	
5	4.00	Shanghai	Hain Ninghsao	Br. B. & S.	
6	4.00	Ningpo	Hainchi	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.	
6	4.00	Foochow	Kuangtien	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.	
7	4.00	Ningpo	Anhui	Br. B. & S.	
7	4.00	Swatow & Hongkong	Bundes	Br. B. & S.	
9	4.00	Hong Kong & Canton	Yokohama maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
12	7.00	Hongkong	Venezuela	Am. P. M. S. S. Co.	
20	4.00	Manila & Hongkong			

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Oct 5	1.00	Tientsin & Dainy	Kobe maru	Jap. S. M. R.	
5	6.00	Dainy	Sakai maru	Jap. S. M. R.	
8	2.00	Tientsin, Dainy & Tsingtao	Keelung maru	Jap. O. S. K.	
9	1.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'sin	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.	
7	1.00	Tsingtao	Sanyomar	Jap. S. M. R.	
9	2.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'sin	Shantien	Br. B. & S.	
12	3.00	Vladivostock	Penia	Rus. R. V. F.	

FOR RIVER PORTS

Oct 5	M. N.	Hankow etc.	Sanyang maru	Jap. N. K. K.	
5	M. N.	do	Tuckwo	Br. J. M. & Co.	
5	M. N.	do	Changon	Br. H. O. S. & Co.	
5	M. N.	do	Wuchuan	Br. B. & S.	
6	M. N.	do	Tachangmar	Jap. N. K. K.	
7	M. N.	do	Klangtien	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.	
8	M. N.	do	Sungkiang	Br. B. & S.	
8	M. N.	do	Liubo maru	Jap. N. K. K.	
8	M. N.	do	Kwangtien	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.	
9	M. N.	do	Loongwo	Br. J. M. & Co.	
9	M. N.	do	Chungking	Br. B. & S.	
9	M. N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap. N. K. K.	

S.A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Oct 4	Hongkong	Kianzern	2012	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.	K. Y. W.	
4	Hongkong	Anhui	1555	Br. B. & S.	R. A. W.	
4	Marselles	Australien	6865	Fr. M. M. C.	C. M. W.	
4	Daloy	Kobe maru	2648	Jap. S. M. R.	S. M. R.	
4	Foochow	Keelung maru	963	Jap. O. S. K.	O. S. K.	
4	Swatow	Tuckwo	602	Chi. Tuck Wo	N. S. W.	
4	Hankow	Tung	1770	Br. J. M. & Co.	S. H. W.	
4	Hankow	Stangyang maru	2292	Br. S. M. R.	N. Y. K.	
4	Hankow	Tatung	1882	Br. B. & S.		
4	Hankow	Chanson	1289	Br. Gedder & Co.	N. S. W.	
4	Cruise	Store Nordiske	598	Dan C. N. T. Co.	9 p	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Oct 4	Daloy	Kumano maru	2174	N. Y. K.	
4	Hankow	Kianzern	2101	Am. C. M. S. S. Co.	
4	V. I. B. S. I. C. & T. T. S. Co.	Shenksing	1915	Br. B. & S.	
4	Newchow	Wenchow	560	Br. J. M. & Co.	
4	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Wingrang	1517	Br. J. M. & Co.	
4	Hankow etc.	Yohanya maru	1917	Jap. N. K. K.	
4	Hankow etc.	Kiangwo	1554	Br. C. M. S. N. Co.	
4	Vingpo	Kiangtien	1918	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.	

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Tuckwo, tons 3,770 Captain Phillip, will leave on Friday, October 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.
HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tachang M. Capt. H. Yamashita, will be despatched from postng N. K. K. wharf on Saturday, Oct 6, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage, apply to The Nissin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234.
HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tachang M. Capt. H. Yamashita, will leave on Friday, October 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage, apply to The Nissin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234.
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HANKOW & PORTS.—

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.
(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE.

For London or Liverpool via ports.

(For Liverpool.)

	Tons	Oct. 18	Oct. 14	Oct. 28
KITANO MARU	16,000			
SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500			
HIRANO MARU	16,000			

FOR HONGKONG.

YOKOHAMA MARU .. 12,500

AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

	Tons	Oct. 18	Oct. 14	Oct. 28
INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Higo,	Oct. 18	
SADO MARU	12,500	Capt. M. Shinohe,	Nov. 17	
SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe)				

	Tons	Oct. 18	Oct. 14	Oct. 28
CHIKUZEN MARU	5,500	Capt. K. Nakajima,	Oct. 6	
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yul,	Oct. 9	
HANAKAKI MARU	3,500	Capt. A. Kusakaru,	Oct. 12	
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takanu,	Oct. 16	
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Oct. 20	
SHANGHAI-KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji)				

	Tons	Oct. 18	Oct. 14	Oct. 28
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu,	Oct. 11	
KUMANO MARU	9,500	St. 100	Oct. 18	
KOBE TO SEATTLE				

	Tons	Oct. 5	Oct. 12
TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Akamatsu,	Oct. 5
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Iriwawa,	Oct. 12
KAGA MARU	12,500		Oct. 26
INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Higo,	Oct. 18

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

Leave Hongkong.

	Tons	Oct. 16, 1917	Nov. 13, 1917	Dec. 18
NIKKO MARU	10,000			
AKI MARU	12,500			
TANGO MARU	14,000			

SALOUTOU LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yulen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yulen, Shanghai.

Tel. No. 2729.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 — Midnight, 1330 — 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

1330 — 130 p.m.

1300 — 130 p.m.

Business and Official Notices



SHANGHAI

No dia 5 de Outubro, Aniversário da Proclamação da República Portuguesa, O Consul-Geral terá muito prazer em receber a colónia portuguesa, no Consulado Geral, das 4.30 às 6 horas da tarde.

JORGE R. DE OLIVEIRA,
Consul-Geral.



Consulate-General for
Portugal, Shanghai

On the 5th instant, the Anniversary of the Proclamation of the Portuguese Republic, a reception will be held at this Consulate-General from 4.30 to 6 p.m.

JORGE R. DE OLIVEIRA,
Consul-General for Portugal.

15348

ELECTRICITY

What Does It Offer You?

The vast development in the field of electricity promises a still more wonderful future. The I.C.S. offer extensive training in every kind of electrical work.

EDISON,

the world's foremost electrical inventor says: "I have watched the progress of the I.C.S. almost from the very beginning. While your rapid growth may be attributed at by many causes, it is one outstanding, because I realize the practical value that is back of it, and know something in of the success attained by many students from your school. May your splendid institution continue to grow and flourish that the world will come to appreciate the actual worth of I.C.S. trained men."

EDISON,
you can, in your own home, in your spare time, receive the kind of training that insures definite, progressive advancement in salary and position.

In the list below make a mark (X) before the training you want.

Engineering
Civil
Electrical
Mechanical
Metallurgical
Chemical
Drilling
Mining
Architecture
Navigation
Agriculture
Commercial
Gardening
Food
Manufacturing
Concrete

Learn to speak correctly—English, French, Spanish, Italian, German—by I.C.S. special phonographic method.

THE INTERNATIONAL
CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
offer

282 Courses Of Thorough,
Practical
Salary - Raising Training

Tear out this notice. Write your address on the margin. Also write the training that interests you if it is not in the above list. You will promptly receive catalog and full information.

Office No. 15
China Agency I.C.S.
11th NANKING ROAD
SHANGHAI

Write address
HERE

PROF. MONTES'
Dancing Academy

ARGENTINE TANGO
AND
MAXIME BRASILIENNE

Special classes for children. For full particulars, apply to Box 207, THE CHINA PRESS.

15393 O.28

THE CHINA LAND AND
FINANCE CO., LTD.

10 Canton Road

TO LET

New houses in Studley Avenue, Baikal Road. Hot and cold water, kitchen range, enamelled baths.

Phone to us, Central 2601, or write to 10 Canton Rd.

15395

NOTICE

The undersigned beg to notify that they have opened an Agency at Shanghai, situated at No. A. 51 Kiangse Road, and have appointed Mr. T. Chow as Agent at Shanghai.

Please address all inquiries for Antimony Regulus, Antimony Crude and White Antimony Oxides to the above named agent:

Wah Chang Mining & Smelting Company, Ltd.

Changsha, Hunan.

15389

Compagnie Française de Tramways and d'Eclairage Electriques de Shanghai

TENDERS are invited for the supply of the following materials: 70,000 well selected Red Bricks: 1st quality, 100,000 well selected Grey Bricks: 1st quality, to be delivered at Lokwei Station. Sealed tenders will be accepted up to October 10th.

Office: 75 Avenue Dubail.
M. COURSIER,
General Manager.
15341

Royal Asiatic Society.

North China Branch

The opening Meeting of the Session will be held in the Society's Lecture Hall, 5 Museum Road, on Friday, October 5th, at 5.30 p.m. when a Lecture will be given by E. C. WILTON, Esq.

on
"The Boundary Provinces of Western China."
The Meeting is open to the Public.
ISAAC MASON,
Hon. Secretary.
15353

Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 264.

OWING to interruption of the Line between Tschow and Hwang Ho Ya by flood, commencing from 1st October until further notice, our mail trains will be run and ordinary tickets be issued to and from Pukow and Hwang Ho Ya only and our local trains to and from Liang Wang Chuang and Tschow only. The public will be duly notified as soon as arrangements for transhipment of passengers between Tschow and Hwang Ho Ya and Tientsin and Liang Wang Chuang are made.

By Order,
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER,
Tientsin, 1st October, 1917.
15352

ENGINEERS WANTED

With a view to increase our Engineering Staff in the near future, we invite Chinese Engineers, specialised in Mechanical, Metallurgical and Mining Engineering, with practical experience, to apply to the undersigned, without having recourse to introduction by private friends.

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Hanyang Iron & Steel Works,
Hanyang.

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